New-York Daily Times.

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officers and men engaged in it." It, and the brave stand made by the Scotch Highlanders, and some assistance given by the French, certainly redeemed the day. After the action, it was resolved by the Allies to abandon the position at Balaklava, and to retire to the hills overlooking the town, in which case the flight would have been established at Arlow Bay or Cheneon. But advices of the 27th state that it has been collected to retain Balaklava.

The following, which comprises the most important news by this arrival, is also the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Attack upon the Allies by the Russian Army.

The London *Times* of the 15th gives the following dispatch from Vienna, received by Submarine and British telegraph:

VIENNA, Monday Evening.

The following is an epitome of several authentic dispatches of the 6th from the Crimea:

"Early on the morning of the 5th the garrison of Sebastopol and the army in the field made a violent attack on the right wing of the Allied army, composed of the English Foot Guards, and the Second, Third and Fourth Divisions.

"Gen. Bosquet's division advanced to the support of the English, and subsequently other French troops, under Gen. Canrobert, arrived.

"The battle lasted till the afternoon, when the Russians retired, having suffered a heavy loss, and leaving several hundred prisoners in the hands of the English; the latter lost a great number of men. Gens. Brown, Pennefeuil, Bullen and Torrens were more or less dangerously wounded.

"The prevalent opinion here is, that if such another victory is obtained, the Allies will be obliged to raise the siege; but it is a good sign that the last Russian dispatch published only reaches up to the 30th. It seems to, that two sorties were made on that date—one against the right wing of the Allies, and the other against the left wing of the siege works. On the right wing of the army the guns of one battery were spiked, in the other 13 guns were spiked. The loss on both sides was very severe. *A French division, which pursued the Russians, and attempted to enter with them, was repulsed with great loss.*

"A terrific storm is raging here to-day.

"Prince Gortschakoff has officially announced to Count Buol, that Russia is prepared to treat direct with Austria on the basis of the four conditions.

"This is here considered a palpable attempt to cause dissension between Austria and the Western Powers."

The French Official Report.

Gen. Canrobert's official report of the battle of Nov. 5 is published in the *Moniteur* of the 12th. He says:

The Russian army, swollen by reinforcements from the Danube, as well as by the continual reserves of all the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Duke Michael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday, Nov. 5, the right of the English position before Sebastopol.

The English army sustained the attack with the most remarkable firmness and coolness. I supported it by a portion of General Bosquet's division,—as well as by the troops, which were reserved in the English position.

The enemy, who far outnumbered our force, beat a retreat, with a loss estimated at from 8,000 to 9,000 men.

The struggle lasted the whole day.

At the same time General Forey was forced to repulse a sortie made by the garrison, and make his opposite command, the enemy's troops driven back into the place, with a loss of 1,000 killed and wounded.

This brilliant day, which was but purchased without considerable loss by the allies, does the greatest honor to our arms.

The siege continues with regularity.

(Signed) CANROBERT.

The Russian Account.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated November 12, states that Prince Menschikoff reports to the Emperor, under date the 6th November, from Sebastopol, that on the 5th the garrison made two sorties, one against the right flank, which was successful, and resulted in the capture of one of the enemy's batteries, the guns in which were spiked.

There was great loss on both sides.

The second sortie was also completely successful; the Russians having spiked 13 guns.

Immediately afterwards a French infantry division, pursuing the retiring Russians, attempted to advance to the assault, but *was thrown back with immense loss.*

Another Battle Next Day—Result Undecided.

The *Morgen Post*, of Vienna, has the following dispatch from

Constantinople, *Nov. 11.*—On the 6th the whole garrison of Sebastopol, amounting to 82,000 men, made a sortie.

A furious battle ensued, which was not ended when the messenger left, but the allies had the advantage.

This comprises all the reliable intelligence received of these operations. The Russian attack of the 5th is conceded on all sides to have been very formidable, and to have inflicted immense loss on the Allies, although they were victorious. The last dispatch published at Vienna, dated Nov. 11, reports a *sortie of the whole Russian garrison on the next day*—the result of which was not known. Nothing is more likely than that such an assault would be made; and in the condition of the Allied armies after the battle of the previous day, a disastrous result would not be very surprising.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

Detailed History of the Operations.

From the Correspondent of the London Times.

HEIGHTS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 10.

The enemy scarcely fired a shot during the night of the 18th. Our batteries were equally silent. The French, on their side, opened a few guns on their right attack, which they had been working to get into position all night; but they did not succeed in firing many rounds before the great preponderance of the enemy's metal made itself felt, and their works were damaged seriously; in fact, their fire, though nearly to the enemy's batteries, than our own in some instances, were not sufficiently close for the light brass guns with which they were armed. At daybreak the firing continued as usual from both sides. The Russians, having spent the night in repairing the batteries, were ready in the same position as ourselves, and, unaided, or at least unassisted to the full extent we had reason to expect by the French, we were just able to hold our own during the day. Some smart affairs of skirmishers and sharp-shooters took place in front. Our riflemen annoy the Russian gunners, give ally, and prevent the artillerists from showing near our batteries. On one occasion the Russian officers and our own men came close upon each other in a quarry before the town. Our men had exhausted all their ammunition; but as soon as they saw the Russians they ceased the blocks of stone which were lying about, and opened a vigorous volley on the enemy. The latter either had empty pouches, or were so much surprised that they forgot to load, for they returned to the stone missiles. A short fight ensued, which ended in our favor, and the Russians ascended the gorge vigorously as long as the range could protect them. The occasion of a young artillery officer named Maxwell, who took command of a gun, and directed the fire with much coolness, deserves to be recorded, though a trifling incident. In placing it could not be managed, and the enemy's fire shook it, but never ceased. "The Valley of Death," is highly spoken of on all sides. The blue jackets are delighted with Capt. Peel, who animates the men by the exhibition of the best qualities of an officer, though his courage is sometimes marked by an excess that borders on rashness. When the Union Jack in the bulle o' battery was shot away he seized the broken staff, and leaping up on the earthwork, waved the old bit of bunting again and again in a storm of shot, which fortunately left him untouched.

Our ammunition is running short, but supplies are expected every moment. Either from a want of cartridges or from the difficulty of getting powder down to the works our 12-gun battery was silent for some time. The Admiral (Sir E. Lyons) on his little gray pony, is to be seen hovering about our lines indefatigably. To-day he rode out with Lord Raglan and his staff, and spent some time in examining the progress of our fire from a quarry in a hill overlooking the right attack. Two more 68-pounders were brought up to Captain Gordon's attack, and two more were ordered to be added to Captain Chapman's attack last night, but they could not be got into position in time for the opening of the fire. We have to deplore the loss of Lieut.-Colonel Alexander, R. E., a most energetic and indefatigable officer. On the death of Brigadier-General Tylden he succeeded to the command of the Engineers and the superintendence of the engineering operations, and when the works commenced before Sebastopol he devoted himself with such unrelenting zeal to his duties that he seriously injured his health. After the fatigues of a long day, he used to lie down in his clothes. Yesterday he complained of pains in his head; he retired to his tent as usual last night, and threw himself on his blanket with a leather stock on; an attack of apoplexy supervened, and ere morning he was no more. By his decease, Captain Gosset, R. E., than whom the service does not possess an abler, braver, or more devoted officer, succeeds to the command of the Royal Engineers, and his place in command of the left attack will be taken by Major Tylden, late Brigade-Major of Royal Engineers. Captain Lovell succeeds to the post vacated by Major Tylden.

The smoke was so thick at intervals to-day that but little could be seen but its continual folds. The French fire slackened very much towards 1 o'clock; the enemy pitching shells right into their lines and enfilading part of their new works. The French fleet was said to be busy hammering about the forts, but as I did not see them I do not assert it to be a fact that they did so. Hour after hour one continuous boom of cannon was alone audible, and the smoke screened all else from view. At 3½ there was an explosion of powder in the tower opposite to our right attack. The Flagstaff Fort seemed much knocked about by the French. The Redan and Round Tower earthworks fire nearly as well as ever. As it was very desirable to destroy the ships sunkened in the harbor below us, and to fire the Dockyard buildings, our rockets were brought into play, and, though rather erratic in their flight, they did some mischief, though not so much as was expected. Wherever they fell the people could be seen flying up the streets when the smoke cleared. At 4 o'clock P. M., the town was on fire, but after the smoke had excited our hopes for sometime, it shrank away and went out altogether. At 5½ there was another explosion, but whether it occurred in the French or in the Russian lines I could not ascertain, as the whole of our left was covered with vapors of saltpetre and "villainous saltpetre." As our seamen are rather prodigal of powder, and as our ammunition is not over abundant, they were again admonished to fire more carefully to-day, and our replies were much less frequent to the Russian than before, so that it almost seemed to one who did not know the point that the enemy were overpowering our fire. They kept unusually at work from three guns in the Round Tower works, and from some four or five in the Redan, on our batteries. The Lancasters came out in force to-day. The mere hearing of them is appalling, and the true value of the arm is becoming apparent. There is a difficulty in ascertaining where the shot and shell from them strike, so great is the distance of range, but Mr. Horse, R. N., speaks very highly of the gun under his charge, and Lieutenant Colonel Lake, R. A., has been enabled to stand in a favorable aspect of the practice. Our loss has been trifling. Yesterday, the 18th, the total of killed and wounded, as well as I was able to get it, was as follows: Killed, 13; wounded, 45.

Lieut. Smith, of the 93d, was slightly wounded in the trenches.

Some deserters came in from the enemy, and were forwarded to head quarters, where they were examined by the interpreters. They declared the town was in a very bad state, that sickness prevailed among the soldiers, and that there were great numbers of killed and wounded from our fire.

These men seemed glad at escaping, and their personal appearance was not nearly so good as that of the men who fought at the Alma. Admiral Korniloff is, they state, dead; he was wounded in the thigh, on or early while superintending the fire in the Round Tower battery that he had to undergo an amputation, from the effects of which he died. The Russians have suffered a severe loss in the death of this officer, whose name may be familiar to some readers in connection with the Sinope expedition.

Oct. 20.—Two 68-pounders were mounted last night in our batteries, and the firing, which nearly ceased after dark, was renewed by daybreak. We are all getting tired of this continual "pounding," which making a great deal of noise, wastes much powder, and does very little damage. It is very hard to batter down earthworks. Most people about London have seen the Artillery butt at Woolwich. How long has it lasted one "heavy fire" of artillery? Then, again, the Russians have plenty of labourers. They easily repair at night what we destroy, and damage during the day. It is difficult for us to do the same. Our men are worn out with fatigue; the daily service exhausts them, and the artillerymen cannot have more than five hours' rest in the twenty-four. They are relieved every eight hours, but it takes them three hours to get down to their work and return from it to the camp. Our amusements are quite disappointed and tired out. I fear so are people in England, but they must have patience. Rome was not built in a day, nor will Sebastopol be taken in a week. In fact, we have run away with the notion that it was a kind of pasteboard city, which would tumble down at the sound of our cannon as the walls of Jericho fell at the blast of Joshua's trumpet. The news that Sebastopol had fallen, which we received last England, has excited great indignation and ludicrous astonishment here. The whole army is enraged about it, as they feel the vanity, whatever it may be and whenever it may be realized, must fall short of the effect of that splendid figment. They thank you first the fall of the Alma will be withered in the blaze of popular delight at the imaginary capture. In fact, people at home must know very little about us or our position. I was much amused at seeing in a recently-arrived journal a letter from an "Old Indian" on the manufacture of campaign bread more *Indico*, in which he advises us not here to use salt! milk! and butter! in the preparation of what must be most delicious food. Salt is a luxury which is rarely to be had unless in conjunction with porky fibre; and as to milk and butter, the very taste of them is forgotten. Lord Raglan was very glad to get a little cold pig and ration rum and water one night on our march here. However, the hardest lot of all is reserved for our poor horses. All hay rations for baggagers are rigidly refused; they only receive a few pounds of indifferent barley. There is not a blade of grass to be had—the whole of these plateaux and hills are covered with thistles only, and where the other covering of the earth goes I know not. The hay ration for a charger is restricted to six pounds daily. Under these circumstances horse-flesh is cheap, and friendly presents are being continually offered by one man to another of a deceased good pony, which are seldom accepted.

When day broke this morning we saw the Russians actively engaged in throwing up new works at the rear of the Redan, to protect the ordnance stores and buildings. They were in readiness to open on us by the time we commenced fire, at 6 o'clock.

The Garden Battery is very troublesome to us and the French. The latter are pushing up sig-zags and gabions close to the enemy's fire, and expect to be able to get their batteries to within 400 metres of the place. They are exposed to very heavy fire, and the Russians pay them with shell copiously. Every one is now talking of storming. We could have stormed with more chance of success when we first sat down before the place.

Yes, we could, perhaps, but who was to know it? When we have reduced them to the state in which they were when we came up from Balaklava—*i. e., left Sebastopol minus the batteries, if we can*—we shall only have done, it is said, what we could have done then, without going to all the labor of making our earth-works and trenches. However, I do not agree with this. No one could have calculated on the misfortunes of the French, and on the weakness of their attacks. The very work of silencing these Russian earth-works is protective of the best results, for by the time we have done so we shall have covered the enemy, inflicted enormous loss on their troops, and have damaged the town and rendered it unfit for defence. So far, indeed, our shots anticipate our mission.

At 2:30 A. M., a fire broke out behind the Redan, caused by our rockets, shell, and red-hot shot. It looked very promising at one time, but died out towards sunset. From the column of smoke which rose it must have been considerable. At 3:15 P. M., a fire of less magnitude was visible to the left of the Redan, further in towards the centre of the town.

Lieutenant Davins, Grenadier Guards, received a severe wound in the right leg to-day while on duty in the trenches, and I regret to add that H. R. H. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, who is a universal favorite, and has behaved with the greatest gallantry throughout the campaign, was wounded somewhat severely, close to the place where Lieutenant Davies had been. His wound is not at all serious, and need not cause the least anxiety to his friends. Our wounded officers are all getting on favorably. Our loss yesterday was 3 killed and 29 or 30 wounded.

Major Young, R. A., was slightly wounded while in charge of his battery to-day.

I have just heard that the fires we saw to-day were most disastrous. We have unfortunately burnt the hospital, which, the deserters say, was full of wounded men from the Alma and from the batteries. We have also destroyed a small commissariat.

October 21.—Any day is like another, and the scenes of yesterday are scarcely distinguishable from those of to-day. The enemy seemed more afraid of our Lancasters this morning, and we are told they are drawing over towards the French. The latter become more vigorous in their fire, and are doing marked damage on the left of their line. Their energy in working the new parallels is rapidly producing its results, and their works are creeping up hour after hour towards the enemy's walls. Sandbags have been placed on the top of most of the exposed public buildings, to prevent their taking fire. It is evident we must advance our works a little nearer. A truncon was knocked off one of our new 68-pounders, and the gun rendered unserviceable in the night attack, which it was doing good service. The firing lasted on both sides, with short intermission, from sunset to sunrise. One's head aches with the repeated bursts of artillery. The Earl of Shaftesbury has come into Balaklava, with siege train and ordnance stores—just in time. The Russians slacken fire. There are only three guns from the Redan to-day worked vigorously. The Round Tower and Garden Battery are as strong as ever.

The enemy have got up a large gun to Inkermann, with which they pitch shot and shell into the camp of the Second Division merely to annoy them. They are still active and troublesome. There were two explosions—one in our own works, one in the Russian—towards noon to-day.

October 22.—Lord Dunkellin, Captain of the Coldstream Guards, and eldest son of the Marquis of Clanricarde, was taken prisoner this morning. He was out with a working party of his regiment, which had got a little out of their way, when a number of men were observed through the dawning light in the ravine in front of them. "There are the Russians," exclaimed one of the men. "Nonsense; they're our fellows," said his lordship, and off he went towards them, calling in a high voice, as he got near, "Who is in command of this party?" His men saw him no more. As they ceased firing they retreated rapidly, but their leader was first shot, and mortally wounded, and secured. Lord Dunkellin's safety, for the Russians found no shot, and merely closed round and secured him ere he could get away. No doubt he will be well taken care of, and forwarded promptly to the Commander-in-Chief, his father was Ambassador at the Court of the Czar, and is said to have once enjoyed his friendship.

The Russians opened a very heavy cannonade on us this morning; they have always done so on Sundays. Divine service was performed with a continued boom of cannon rolling through the responses and liturgy. The French are terribly cut up by the Garden Battery—more so, however, by their mistortune of last night. The Russians made a stealthy sortie towards morning, and advanced close to the French pickets. When challenged, they replied "Inglis, Inglis," which passed muster with our allies as bein' side English, they say; and before they knew where they were, the Russians had charged them, got into their batteries, and spiked five mortars. They were speedily repulsed; but this misadventure has mortified our brave allies exceedingly. The night before they fired on a party of men who used the same *parole parfait*, and they turned out to be Russians. They were too confiding the second time. We are all liable to mistakes. There was a great alarm the other evening. Eleven battalions of Russians crossed the Tchernaya, and deployed towards Balaklava, but we were quite satisfied to leave Sir Colin Campbell to dispose of them. However, at night musketry and cannon opened along the line, and woke us all up. It turned out that the officer of marines on the heights had been told he always would have a clear space left for his guns to play upon in case of attack, and that some newly-arrived Turks, unaware of this arrangement, had trenched on his space, with lanterns in their hands, whereupon, knowing the Russians were about, he blazed away at the poor "Rome Johnnies," all of whom he fortunately missed.

The French General sent over to-day to ask for assistance in silencing a new battery which tormented them excessively. We gladly rendered it, and silenced the battery ere sunset.

No incident of consequence occurred to-day. It was all filled up with volleys of artillery. A Pole and some Russians deserted last night. They tell us that the enemy have lost 3,000 killed and wounded, that the town is in a frightful state—the shops closed, the merchants fled, the goods placed underneath in the cellars, and that the "pointed" balls and shells (Lancasters) do frightful mischief. There are no longer *volunteers* to work the guns, as there were at first. The men have now to be forced to the batteries. Many poor women and children have lost their lives in this terrible cannonade. It seems incredible that the Russian authorities should have let them stay in the town when they could have easily sent them across by the bridge of boats to the north side. Provisions still continue plenty and water is abundant in the town.

There are now eighteen deserters at head-quarters, including a woman, who was taken as she was going down to visit a cousin (sweetheart,) in the trenches. Two deserters leaped in through our embrasures. They were Circassian prisoners. They reported that all the *forçats* were let loose, as the Russians required the prisons for hospitals.

There was a fire in the town at 1 o'clock A. M. morning; it was speedily extinguished. The explosions in the Round Tower yesterday must have done some mischief. That which took place behind our 12-gun battery was harmless.

October 24.—The return of the killed and wounded for the 23d of the month, during the greater part of which a heavy fire was directed on our trenches and battery attacks right and left, shows the excellent cover of our works and their great solidity. We only lost one man killed in the Light Division, and two men in the siege train; of wounded we had one in the First Division, two in the Second Division, two in the Third Division, six in the Fourth Division, five in the Light Division, and one in the Siege Train. Lieutenant Brown (of the 44th Regiment) lost his leg yesterday. Captain Cuthbert, R. A., was killed in his battery. He had just ordered a gun to be fired, and had run to look through an embrasure to watch the effect of the ball, when a shot came in and struck off his head. Mr. Young, of the Artillery, who died on the 21st of cholera, was brother of Sir W. Young, killed at the Alma, and was not the major of the same name in command of a company of artillery in the last attack. The latter was slightly wounded a couple of days ago, but is now quite well. The sequest made to us by the French that we would direct our fire on the Barrack Battery, which many of them excessively, was so well attended to that on evening we had knocked it to pieces and silenced it. The Garden Battery is little better.

THE BRITISH CAVALRY.

GALLANT BUT DISASTROUS CAVALRY CHARGE.

A THRILLING DESCRIPTION.

From the London Times' Correspondent.

HEIGHTS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Wednesday, Oct. 25.

If the exhibition of the most brilliant valor, of the excess of courage, and of a daring which would have reflected lustre on the best days of chivalry can afford full consolation for the disaster of to-day, we can have no reason to regret the melancholy loss which we sustained in a contest with a savage and barbarian enemy.

I shall proceed to describe, to the best of my power, what occurred under my own eyes, and to state the facts which I have heard from men whose veracity is unimpeachable, reserving to myself the exercise of the right of private judgment in making public and in suppressing the details of what occurred on this memorable day. Before I proceed to my narrative, I must premise that a certain feeling existed in some quarters that the cavalry had not been properly handled since they landed in the Crimea, and that they had lost golden opportunities from the timidity and excessive caution of their leaders. It was said that our cavalry ought to have been manœuvred, as Bonaparte in one way or in another, according to the issues of the action. It was affirmed, too, that the light cavalry were utterly useless in the performance of one of their most important duties—the collection of supplies for the army—that they were "above their business, and too fine gentlemen for their work;" that our horse should have pounced on after the flying enemy after the battle of the Alma, to their utter confusion, and with the certainty of taking many guns and prisoners; and, above all, that all Mackenzie's Farm first, and at the gorge near Inkermann subsequently, they had been improperly restrained from charging, and had failed in gaining great possession, which would have entitled them to a full share of the laurels of the campaign, solely owing to the timidity of the officer in command. The existence of this feeling was known to many of our cavalry, and they were indignant and exasperated that the faintest shade of suspicion should rest on any of their corps. With the justice of these accusations, they seemed to think they had nothing to do, and, perhaps the prominent thought in their minds was that they would give such an example of courage to the world, if the chance offered itself, as would silence their detractors forever.

It will be remembered that in a letter sent by last mail from this, it was mentioned that 11 battalions of Russian infantry had crossed the Tchernaya, and that they threatened the rear of our position and our communication with Balaklava. Their bands could be heard playing at night by the travellers along the Balaklava road to the camp, but they "showed" but little during the day, and kept up among the gorges and mountain passes through which the roads to Inkermann, Simpheropol, and the southernes of the Crimea wind towards the interior. It will be recollected also that the position we occupied in reference to Balaklava was supposed by most people to be very strong—even impregnable. Our lines were formed by natural mountain slopes in the rear, along which the French had made very formidable entrenchments. Below these entrenchments, and very nearly in a right line across the valley beneath, are four conical hillocks, one rising above the other as they recede from our front; the furthest, which joins the chain of mountains opposite to our camps being named Canrobert's Hill, from the marvellous thrift of that General with Lord Raglan about the march to Balaklava. On the top of each of these hills the Turks had thrown up earthen redoubts, defended by 250 men each, and armed with two or three guns—some heavy ship guns—and by us to these, with one artillery-man in each redoubt to look after them. These hills cross the valley of Balaklava at the distance of about [illegible] miles from the town. Supposing the spectator, then, to take his stand on one of the heights forming the rear of our camp before Sebastopol, he would see the town of Balaklava, with its snug shipping, its narrow strip of water, and its old forts on his right hand; immediately below he would behold the valley, and a plain of coarse meadow land, occupied by our cavalry tents, and stretching from the base of the ridge on which he stood to the foot of the formidable heights at the other side; he would see the French trenches lined with Zouaves a few feet beneath, and distant from him, on the slope of the hill; a Turkish redoubt lower down. Then another in the valley, then, in a line with it, some angular earthworks, then, in succession, the other two redoubts up to Canrobert's Hill. At the distance of two or two and a half miles across the valley, there is an abrupt rocky mountain range of most irregular and picturesque formation, covered with scanty brushwood here and there, or rising into barren pinnacles and precipices of rock. Its outline and appearance this portion of the landscape is wonderfully like the Trossachs. A path of blue sea is caught in between the overhanging cliffs of Balaklava as they close in the entrance to the harbor on the right. The camp of the Marines, pitched on the hill sides more than 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is opposite to you on your back is turned to Sebastopol and your right side towards Balaklava. On the road leading up the valley, close to the entrance of the town and beneath these hills, is the encampment of the 93d Highlanders.

The cavalry lines are nearer to you below, and are some way in advance of the Highlanders, but nearer to the town than the Turkish redoubts. The valley is crossed here and there by small waves of land. On your left the hills and rocky mountain ranges gradually close in toward the course of the Tchernaya, till, at three or four miles distance fro n Balaklava, the valley is swallowed up in a mountain gorge and deep ravines, above which rise here after time of desolate whitish rock, garnished now and then by bits of scanty herbage, and spreading away toward the east and south, where they attain the Alpine dimensions of the Tschatir Dagh. It is very easy for an enemy at the Belbek, or in command of the road of Mackenzie's Farm, Inkermann, Simpheropol, or Baldaleraï, to descend through these gorges at any time, upon this plain from the neck of the valley, or to march from Sebastopol by the Tchernaya, and to advance along it towards Balaklava, till checked by the Turkish redoubts on the southern side, or by the fire from the French works on the northern side, i. e., the side which, in relation to the valley to Balaklava, forms the rear of our position. It was evident enough that Menschikoff and Gortschakoff had been feeling their way along this route for several days past, and very probably at night the Cossacks had crept up close to our pickets, which are not always as watchful as might be desired, and had observed the weakness of a position far too extended for our army to defend, and occupied by their despised enemy, the Turks. I say "despised," because we hear from prisoners and from other sources, that, notwithstanding all the drubbings received on the Danube from the Osmanli, the Russians have the most ineffable contempt for the champions of the Crescent.

At half-past 7 o'clock this morning an orderly came galloping into the head-quarters' camp from Balaklava, with the news that a dense and strong corps of Russian horse, supported by guns and battalions of infantry, had marched into the valley, and had already nearly driven round the Turks of the redoubt No. 1, (that on Canrobert's Hill, which is farthest from our lines,) and that they were opening fire on the redoubts Nos. 2, 3 and 4, which would speedily be in their hands unless the Turks showed a stouter resistance than they had done already.

Orders were dispatched to Sir Genrge Cathcart and to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge to put their respective divisions, the 4th and the 1st, in motion for the scene of action, and intelligence of the advance of the Russians was also forwarded to Gen. Canrobert. Immediately on receipt of the news the General commanding-in-chief gave order to get the Third Division under arms, and sent a strong body of infantry and some 200 Chasseurs d'Afrique to endeavor to hold the valley. Sir Colin Campbell, who was in command of Balaklava, had drawn up the 93d Highlanders in front of the road to the town, to the left

THE BRITISH CAVALRY.

GALLANT BUT DISASTROUS CAVALRY CHARGE.

A THRILLING DESCRIPTION.

[illegible] of the gorge of the ravine. The cannonade had ceased entirely on the heights close to the town, and the French artillerymen were running to the batteries to man the guns. The bouncing of artillery, the [illegible] roll of musketry, were almost deafening from every hill, drowning the roar of the siege guns in front before Sebastopol. As I rode in the direction of the firing over the [illegible] and large guns which cover the undulating plain that stretches away towards Balaklava, on a level with the summit of the ridges above it, I observed a French light infantry regiment (the 27th, I think,) advancing with admirable care and extended front over the high ridge near the telegraph house, which crowns the ridge above it, and which was quickly lined by companies of French sharp-shooters, mounted officers scampered along the battle-line in every direction.

General Bosquet, a most philosophic looking man, who reminds one of Scott, and all French generals as depicted at Versailles, followed with his staff and a small escort of Hussars, at a gallop. Faint white clouds rose here and there above the hill from the cannons below. Never did the painter's eye rest on a more beautiful scene than I beheld from the ridge. The fleecy vapors still hung around the mountain tops, and mingled with the ascending volumes of smoke; the peaks of snow sparkled freshly in the rays of the morning sun, but its light was eclipsed by the flashes which gleamed from the masses of armed men below.

Looking to the left towards the gorge, we beheld six compact masses of Russian infantry, which had just debouched from the mountain passes near Tchernaya, and were slowly advancing in the solemn stateliness up the valley. Immediately in their front was a regular line of artillery of at least 20 pieces strong. Two batteries of light guns were already a mile in advance of them, and were playing with energy on the redoubts from which feeble puffs of smoke came at long intervals. Behind these guns, in front of the battery, were enormous bodies of cavalry. They were in six compact squares, three on each flank, moving down *echelon* towards us, and the gallop soon lit up with the blaze of their sabres and lance points and gay accoutrements. In their front, and extending along the intervals between each battery, were clouds of mounted skirmishers, cantering and wheeling in the front of their march like autumn leaves tossed by the wind. The Zouaves observed us, were lying like tigers at the openings with powder-flask in hand hidden chin deep by the earthworks, others ran along the line of these ridges on our right, but the quick-eyed Russians were not unobservant of the other side of the valley, and a few were observed to be actually to attack. Below the Zouaves we could see the Turkish gunners in the redoubts, all in confusion as the shells burst over them. Just as I came up the Russians had carried No. 1 redoubt, the farthest and most elevated of all, and their horsemen were chasing the Turks across the interval which lay between it and redoubt No. 2. At the moment the cavalry under Lord Lucan were formed in glittering masses—the Light Brigade, under Lord Cardigan, in advance; the Heavy Brigade, under Brigadier-General Scarlett, in support. They were drawn up just in front of their encampment, and were concealed from the view of the enemy by a slight "wave" in the plain. Immediately to the rear of their right, the 93d Highlanders were drawn up in line, in front of the approach to Balaklava. Above and behind them, on the heights, the marines were visible through the glens drawn up under arms, and the gunners could be seen ready in the earthworks, in which were placed the heavy ships' guns. The 93d had originally been advanced somewhat more into the plain, but the instant the Russians got possession of the first redoubt they opened fire on them from our own guns, which inflicted some injury and [illegible] casualties. Perceiving the operation, then, to take his stand on one of the heights forming the rear of our camp before Sebastopol, he would see the town of Balaklava, with its snug shipping, its narrow strip of water, and its old forts on his right hand; immediately below he would behold the valley, and a plain of coarse meadow land, occupied by our cavalry tents, and stretching from the base of the ridge on which he stood to the foot of the formidable heights at the other side; he would see the French trenches lined with Zouaves a few feet beneath, and distant from him, on the slope of the hill; a Turkish redoubt lower down. Then another in the valley, then, in a line with it, some angular earthworks, then, in succession, the other two redoubts up to Canrobert's Hill. At the distance of two or two and a half miles across the valley, there is an abrupt rocky mountain range of most irregular and picturesque formation, covered with scanty brushwood here and there, or rising into barren pinnacles and precipices of rock. Its outline and appearance this portion of the landscape is wonderfully like the Trossachs. A path of blue sea is caught in between the overhanging cliffs of Balaklava as they close in the entrance to the harbor on the right. The camp of the Marines, pitched on the hill sides more than 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is opposite to you as your back is turned to Sebastopol and your right side towards Balaklava. On the road leading up the valley, close to the entrance of the town and beneath these hills, is the encampment of the 93d Highlanders.

The cavalry lines are nearer to you below, and are some way in advance of the Highlanders, but nearer to the town than the Turkish redoubts. The valley is crossed here and there by small waves of land. On your left the hills and rocky mountain ranges gradually close in toward the course of the Tchernaya, till, at three or four miles distance fro n Balaklava, the valley is swallowed up in a mountain gorge and deep ravines, above which rise here after time of desolate whitish rock, garnished now and then by bits of scanty herbage, and spreading away toward the east and south, where they attain the Alpine dimensions of the Tschatir Dagh. It is very easy for an enemy at the Belbek, or in command of the road of Mackenzie's Farm, Inkermann, Simpheropol, or Baldaleraï, to descend through these gorges at any time, upon this plain from the neck of the valley, or to march from Sebastopol by the Tchernaya, and to advance along it towards Balaklava, till checked by the Turkish redoubts on the southern side, or by the fire from the French works on the northern side, i. e., the side which, in relation to the valley to Balaklava, forms the rear of our position. It was evident enough that Menschikoff and Gortschakoff had been feeling their way along this route for several days past, and very probably at night the Cossacks had crept up close to our pickets, which are not always as watchful as might be desired, and had observed the weakness of a position far too extended for our army to defend, and occupied by their despised enemy, the Turks. I say "despised," because we hear from prisoners and from other sources, that, notwithstanding all the drubbings received on the Danube from the Osmanli, the Russians have the most ineffable contempt for the champions of the Crescent.

At half-past 7 o'clock this morning an orderly came galloping into the head-quarters' camp from Balaklava, with the news that a dense and strong corps of Russian horse, supported by guns and battalions of infantry, had marched into the valley, and had already nearly driven round the Turks of the redoubt No. 1, (that on Canrobert's Hill, which is farthest from our lines,) and that they were opening fire on the redoubts Nos. 2, 3 and 4, which would speedily be in their hands unless the Turks showed a stouter resistance than they had done already.

Orders were dispatched to Sir Genrge Cathcart and to H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge to put their respective divisions, the 4th and the 1st, in motion for the scene of action, and intelligence of the advance of the Russians was also forwarded to Gen. Canrobert. Immediately on receipt of the news the General commanding-in-chief gave order to get the Third Division under arms, and sent a strong body of infantry and some 200 Chasseurs d'Afrique to endeavor to hold the valley. Sir Colin Campbell, who was in command of Balaklava, had drawn up the 93d Highlanders in front of the road to the town, to the left

"Now, Highlanders," shouted the excited spectator; "well done," shouted the excited spectator; but events thicken. The Highlanders finish their splendid feat ere long, forgotten; were assailed by have a moment to think of this feat, that they did never attempt their formation in ordinary battle-of harmony. "No," said Sir Colin Campbell, "I did not think it worth while to form three deep; the ordinary British line, one deep, was quite sufficient to repel the assaults of these Muscovite cherubims. One open company of the 93d, and the 1st Royal Dragoons. The light cavalry brigade in an open field, in two divisions also. The silence is oppressive; between the cannon bursts, one can hear the champing of bits and the clink of sabres in the valley below. The Russians on their left draw back for a moment, and then, in one grand line, dressed as if on parade, they descend the hill at a steady pace

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 27, 1854.

The Correspondence.

[illegible] will receive no attention. [illegible] relating to news, [illegible] but as a guaranty of the truth of the matter [illegible]

The Latest News by the Baltic.

Events [illegible] Sebastopol in the Crimea. The first short accounts of two evidently terrible engagements have reached us. The attack on the 5th and 6th came, in both cases from the Russians. The Allies are reported to have remained victorious, but the most that can be asserted is, that they maintained their position, which is daily becoming more critical. The Russian army must have been immensely reinforced in order to be able and bold enough to begin offensive operations and to give battle on two consecutive days. The losses must be very great on both sides, and four English Generals are mentioned as being more or less seriously wounded. Sir GEORGE BROWN is of the number, and his loss would be a severe loss to the Allied armies. The fact that two Russian Princes are in Sebastopol is in itself a sufficient sign of the confidence and strength of MENSCHIKOFF to keep the place. The frequent *sorties* and regular battles demonstrate on the other hand the determined courage of the garrison. The Allies, though superior in all but numbers, cannot afford to gain many such victories. If they are unable to capture, and that very soon, the position, they will be forced to evacuate the Crimea. Reinforcements may be, and are sent, but they will hardly arrive in time.

Telegraphic dispatches from Vienna announce that the CZAR makes offers to Austria to treat *with her*, on the basis of the four propositions. But for NAPOLEON—who would be lost by an inglorious peace—there would be some chance for British diplomacy to conclude the war. The present English Cabinet would make peace, even if it were after a defeat of the Allied armies. NAPOLEON cannot do that. He or NICHOLAS must perish in the struggle. But Austria may, perhaps, throw off the mask at last. She will not be suffered any longer to remain neutral, and the necessity of taking a part may throw her into the arms of the winter in the Crimea. Who that will be a few days will show.

Our London correspondent writes as follows, under date of Nov. 14:

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 14, 1854.

"If the allies are beaten, the Western Cabinets will immediately address a joint note to Austria as well as to Prussia, which two powers will be required to declare themselves without delay. I have most reliable information that Lord PALMERSTON, who left town this evening, (14th,) for a visit to the French Emperor, has been entrusted with the treatment of two points of vital importance, both relating to the unexpected, but still dreaded eventuality of the failure of the expedition. The majority of the Cabinet Ministers have, I am assured, considerably changed their minds in respect to the manner of carrying on the war. Lord JOHN and Viscount PALMERSTON are strongly in favor of more energetic measures toward the German Powers, who cannot be suffered, it is urged, to cover Russia's weakest side, with their wall of impassible neutrality. They must go with or against the allies. The war is not one between two small States, harmless for the repose of the rest. It is a European struggle, and every great Power must needs take part in it. This is the point to be settled between NAPOLEON, on one side, and Lord PALMERSTON, as the representative of the Cabinet, on the other.

"The second point to be discussed is Poland. This, however, will be talked over only as a *future* question, to come as an eventuality after the German Powers shall have embraced one or the other party. I hear that part of the Baltic fleet, both French and English, will immediately be dispatched to the East, the ships being to transport great reinforcements of all arms.

"Recall your troops from the Crimea, send your reinforcements to the Rhine, to Italy and Poland, summons the Austrians in the Principalities to leave the country or to fight with you. Cross the Pruth after having scoured the Black Sea, and call upon the nations, who listen, and not to the Cabinets, which are deaf, and you will gain the battle of civilization against barbarism. With your *actual means* of warfare you become ridiculous and will be beaten.'"

These words were addressed by a leading member of the Revolution to Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, M. P. Lord PALMERSTON is reported to have said to the same gentleman: 'I take Flanders's box to Paris, and perhaps we may send it from there to Vienna, that they may open it to find in it our *ultimatum*.'

"Mr. SOULÉ has not been heard of here. You have probably laughed at the silly lies of the *Manifester* to make a good farce to the bad play. Was there ever a more absurd excuse than the one which pretends that the Calais affair happened because the Government thought Mr. SOULÉ intended to reside in France. To his going to Spain, NAPOLEON has not the least objection, and invites him even to pass through France, but he could not let him become a *bourgeois de Paris*. Spain is quiet. SAN MIGUEL is President, and DULCE one of the Vice Presidents of the Cortes. The Queen was received in silence, and dismissed with applause. Let us wait for something more consistent than these signs of constant fluctuation."

☞ The steamer *Baltic* made a fine run for this season of the year, from Liverpool, arriving off Sandy Hook on Saturday evening in 10 days and 9 hours. She was not boarded by a pilot until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when she came up in good style to her dock, foot of Canal-street. Among the passengers were Hon. EDWARD JOHNSON of Baltimore, and Mrs. Consul N. SANDERS and children. Mr. S., the ex-Consul, remains in London a short time longer.

We regret to say that the present arrival brings no tidings of the missing small boats or the passengers they are known to have taken off the ill-fated *Arctic* before she went down. The wreck was on the 27th September, and forty-eight days had elapsed before the *Baltic* left Liverpool. It is possible that they have been picked up by some slow sailing ship, timber laden, bound from Quebec for England, and there is also the remaining hope that they may have been carried to some very distant foreign port, without being spoken by a homeward bound ship.

The advices by the steamer, that the Allies have taken up several of the Cunard steamers, and the new screw steamer *Indiana*, of the New-York and Southampton line, as transports, will not materially affect the mail service between this port and Europe. The weekly Cunard line, it is stated, will remain unbroken, unless further drawn upon by the Government.

Can Consuls Marry?

Our question is not whether American Consuls have or have not the right to take to themselves wives like other men. If they are good looking and otherwise attractive enough in the eyes of the fairer sex, to find those who are willing to join hearts and hands, we know of no reason why Consuls may not commit matrimony without difficulty. But what we want to know, is, whether American Consuls have the power to solemnize marriage between other parties, and whether marriages at which they officiate are valid in the United States, either as to the personal *status* of the parties and their children, or as to any rights of property depending on the matrimonial relation. Thousands of citizens of the United States have been united in marriage, in foreign lands, by our Consuls abroad; and the suggestion of the possibility that their marriages are illegal is quite sufficient of itself to create a stir in American Society.

That there is, or has been, some doubt upon this point, is evident from the fact that the question was some time since referred by Secretary MARCY to Attorney General CUSHING, for his professional opinion. Mr. CUSHING's reply is very long and very learned. We intended to publish it this morning, but the Foreign News has compelled us to omit it.

Mr. CUSHING presents the case in a great variety of aspects, and while his general conclusion is, that marriages by Consuls abroad are objectionable, he nevertheless indicates circumstances under which marriage contracts made in the presence of such officers are valid in all points. Generally, however, in all Christian countries, the *lex loci* prevails; and even though such marriage may not be valid at the *domicil* of the marrying parties, yet if valid according to the law of the place where celebrated, it is deemed by us valid everywhere; and if invalid where celebrated, we hold it invalid everywhere, except in cases of parties sojourning in a foreign country where the law is such that it is impossible for them to contract lawful marriage under it, and also except in certain cases in foreign countries where the local law recognizes the validity of a marriage contracted according to the law of domicil—and also except where the law of the country goes with the parties, as in the case of an army invading a foreign country, and of a foreign ship of war in the ports of a nation.

Mr. CUSHING holds that Consuls have no right to celebrate marriage between foreigners; and none between their own countrymen, unless expressly authorized by the law of their own country. No such power is given them by Congress; nor can it be, as marriage in the United States is not a Federal question, but one attaching to the individual States. Marriages celebrated by our Consuls, in any foreign country of Christendom, therefore, between citizens of the United States, *can have no legal effect* here except in one of the exceptional cases above stated, of its being impossible for the parties to marry by the *lex loci*; and marriages so celebrated between parties not citizens of the United States can have no legal effect here, unless expressly recognized as valid by the law of the place of the marriage. These rules, however, do not apply to countries not Christian, and contracts there between citizens of the United States, and especially contracts of marriage, are held not subject to the *lex loci*, but to the law of the domicil of the parties; and therefore, in such countries, a valid contract of marriage may be celebrated by a Consul of the United States.

Marine Intelligence—Mutinies—Cargoes of Slaves, &c.

The ship *Valparaiso*, of Philadelphia, Captain RUSSELL, arrived here last evening from Manao, July 19. She left at Wampoa the ships *Amity* and *Hindoo*, for New-York soon; *Lightfoot* do. August 8, in the Celebes Sea, her crew mutinied. Off Anger she passed the ship *Celestial*, from Batavia for Padang. September 23, passed Cape of Good Hope. On the 8th she anchored off Jamestown, St. Helena. Stopped for provisions. On the 9th the crew broke out in open mutiny, assaulting Captain, officers and Consul. On the 10th she proceeded to sea, leaving five of the ring-leaders of the revolt on the island, from which she shipped others in their places.

The *Valparaiso* left at St. Helena the bark *Ripple*, MONDAY, in from a cruise, with about 400 barrels of oil, and to sail on the 10th on a cruise south. The schooner *Oxford* to sail in two days for the coast of Ashiea. The bark *Afton*, ARCHER, last from Cape Lopez and Rabonda, with about 140 barrels of oil; put in for some more men; bound to the Mozambique Channel; reports 600 negroes on the coast; the owners offering $60,000 to carry them to the Island of Cuba,—freight to be paid by a house in New-York. A horse-marine brig was sent in charge of a prize crew on suspicion, having on board shackles; provisions, water and casks on board: sent in by H. B. M. steamship *Pallas*, Oct. 21, now a whaling ship, showing a signal white, with black stripe and the letter J. W., bound S. In lat. 18° 40' N., long. 29° W., she spoke the brig *San Francisco* from Rio for New-York. The *Valparaiso* experienced heavy weather on the passage.

THE SOULÉ AFFAIR.

Its Reverberation—Mr. Soulé's Reception—Spain and the War.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1854.

The SOULÉ affair has been definitively settled, and settled by fear on the Allied side, and, I am happy to say, by unflinching energy on the American side. I told you at the start of this affair, that the British Government felt exceedingly alarmed, and that it went to the work of reconciliation with all possible speed and energy. Mr. BUCHANAN having told Lord CLARENDON that there could not be any drawing back on the part of America, and that he himself would act as Mr. MASON would undoubtedly act in case satisfaction should not be given, her Majesty's Foreign Secretary sent, as was reported to you, a special message to Lord COWLEY to entreat the Emperor not to complicate matters. You will see in some papers the assertion that Lord CLARENDON declared that he could not make the affair one of interest to England if it should be pushed to extremes; you may depend upon this, that *no such* intimation has been made. Persuasion and advice was made use of, but the future has not been touched upon at all. Lord COWLEY was instructed to impress the mind of the French Foreign Secretary, and, if need be, of NAPOLEON, with the dangers that would surely grow out of even a temporary rupture of friendly relations between France and the United States, *especially now*—as *his lordship* was instructed to remark—when the Government of Washington seems to be far from wishing to avoid such a rupture.

NAPOLEON was evidently gratified to receive this advice. He committed a blunder, thinking to perform a fresh *coup d'état*, and so he was glad to get out of the scrape with an air of yielding only out of deference to his ally's representations. The fact is, however, that his Majesty was just as much alarmed at his own boldness as the English Cabinet. He presumed too much on the influence of the livery which Mr. MASON had so easily been induced to wear. The American Minister proved, at trial, as untractable in respect to his country's honor and dignity as any other citizen of the Republic, and when it was duly ascertained that *he would* ask for his passports, Mr. SOULÉ was requested to present his own to be *visé'd*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserted, two days ago, that Mr. SOULÉ gave explanations, and denied that he had seen any of the Revolutionary leaders and exiles, either in London or on the Continent. Now, so far from such being the case, Mr. SOULÉ has written to Mr. MASON a letter, in which he treats the man of the *coup d'état* as he deserves to be treated, and in vindicating his own past, he reflects upon the insolence of a person who, wading in the blood of the December murders, dares to talk of the *antecedents* of another who walked up to the Capitol, in the most august assembly of the world, as the spontaneously elected representative of free men.

But I must tell you the most gratifying episode in that affair. The Americans residing in Paris, numbering from 1,800 to 2,000, declared that they would leave France with Mr. MASON, if he should be compelled to do so on being denied the asked-for apology. You know quite as well as myself that a great many of the Americans in Paris are by no means friendly to Mr. SOULÉ, while, on the other hand, many of them were until lately rather inclined to admire the successful adventurer's cleverness. To their honor they remembered that they are Americans before all, and so they decided upon acting as such and as men of patriotism and civic virtue. The whole Union will applaud their determination, though it came to no actual deed.

Mr. SOULÉ left London three days ago, and was to be in Paris on Wednesday night. Four officers of the *San Jacinto* were coming to the French Capital in honor of our Ambassador, and he is to go with them to Bordeaux, where the United States war steamer is gone in order to take him to Spain.

Your Paris correspondent will have to *tell you if anything more should happen* in that city, which is by no means improbable.

I hope Mr. SOULÉ will reach, and then remain at Madrid. Events in Spain have some promising features. He may be useful to the cause of freedom, by judiciously assisting the Democratic tendencies. ISABELLA's speech is very interesting, because it shows the *force* of the revolutionary spirit, which must be great indeed to command such words of royal throbbing and contrition. It proves, moreover, that ESPARTERO's determination not to give as much as even a hint of what the Constituent has to observe in respect to the throne, has been accepted as a rule of conduct. ISABELLA leaves untouched the duties of the Cortes; it will act in entire sovereignty of its rights.

By way of association, I must notice the speech of the King of the Belgians. It is a good matter-of-fact address, but its best part is in what it omits to say. You will see that the visit paid to NAPOLEON *is not mentioned at all*. I wonder how this silence will be interpreted at the *Tuileries*.

Our last news is by no means encouraging. In Paris there seems to be almost a panic. Here people look very gloomy, and exaggerate the bearing of unfavorable news, as they exaggerated that of a contrary direction. Sebastopol was not attacked up to the 3d, and the Russians seem to have maintained their position in flank of the allies. The Paris letter in this afternoon's *second edition* has created a great deal of uneasiness.

Anti-Slavery Lectures.

By reference to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the introductory Lecture to the Anti-Slavery course will be delivered by Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn, to-morrow evening—Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, who was announced for the occasion, being seriously ill.

Collision Between the Steamers Canada and Ocean.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE OCCURRENCE.

NUMBER OF LIVES LOST NOT KNOWN.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 25.

The steamship *Canada* reached her dock at 9½ o'clock this morning. Her mails were brought up last night by the *Neptune*, and forwarded in the 5 o'clock train for New-York, where they will be due at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Canada* had her figure head and bowsprit carried away, and her cut-water and bow somewhat injured, but in every other respect she shows no signs of her collision with the steamer *Ocean* last night.

The *Ocean* in going down the Bay, with the *Forest City* and *Boston* in company, seems to have been compelled by the proximity of these boats to attempt to cross the *Canada*'s bows. The *Canada* promptly backed water; but was so close to the *Ocean* that the collision was unavoidable, and a large hole was knocked in the *Ocean*'s side, abaft the wheel house.

The concussion caused great consternation on board the *Ocean*, which was increased by the flames bursting out from the upsetting of the stoves, and many of the passengers leaped overboard. Boats from the *Canada*, *Forest City*, *Boston*, ship *Western Ho!* and others, immediately put off to the rescue, and so far as known all the passengers, except the three before reported drowned, were saved. The dead have not yet been identified. The man is about 30 years old, the woman 35, and the girl 6. They jumped overboard at the time of the collision. It is thought the wounded will all recover.

The *Boston*, with many of the rescued passengers on board, anchored below last night, and all the passengers returned to the City this morning.

The *Ocean* was a side-wheel steamer with wide guards, and in every respect a well-appointed and substantial *sea-going steamer*. She was of 600 or 700 tons burden, about four years old, and owned by KUPER K. PAGE, of Hallowell; Captain NATHANIEL KIMBALL, of this City, and the owners of the old *John Marshall*, and cost about $75,000.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 25—2 P. M.

HIRAM L. WING, Carpenter's Express Messenger, died this afternoon from the effects of the injuries he received while on board the *Ocean*.

It is reported that a Miss HOLMAN, who was on board of the *Ocean*, is missing. There are still at the hospital five persons, whose injuries are such, that it is considered doubtful if they can recover.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. SOWDEN.

We left our wharf at the usual hour, (3 o'clock) and proceeded on our course for Hale, Augusta, Hallowell and other places on the Kennebec, having on board from 75 to 100 passengers; it is impossible to say with certainty just how many, as the list and all other papers were destroyed; there might have been no more than 90 women. At the time just before the collision, we were aware of the approach of the *Canada*, and knew that if she kept on her course she would inevitably strike us; but as our lights were up, and our whistle blowing, we were confident that she saw and heard us, and would turn from her course; there were several other boats—the steamers *Boston*, *Forest City* and *Eastern State*, and a ship and brig—quite near us; we were trying to pass to the right, but we noticed that the *Canada* bore directly for us; we perceived this and continued a northerly course. The *Forest City* and *Ocean* were nearly side by side, perhaps the former might have been a quarter of a mile off. Finding that the *Canada* was fast coming upon us, and must soon strike, we hailed her as loud as possible, calling upon them to put their helm hard to port; When had complied we should have gone clear, and the collision could not have occurred. The lights of the *Canada* were displayed, but no one came, and those of the crew and passengers who were aware of the perilous condition we were in, manifested the greatest consternation. The *Canada* seemed to stop a moment before the collision, or at any rate to lessen her speed.

I was in the wheel-house with the pilots, and my mate was probably below when the shock took place; it was indeed awful; the bows of the British steamer came up just about the bow sprit, nothing a fearful beam in our side and splitting the water in torrents; I immediately ran below to ascertain the extent of the damage, and to my utter horror perceived that the steamer was sinking, and that she was on fire. I hurried upon deck to give the necessary directions, when the most appalling spectacle met my eyes. Men, women and children were running in all directions, shrieking for aid, and many threw themselves into the sea. The flames at the same moment burst forth in fearful headway, that there was no hope or possibility of checking their progress; and as everything was dry and combustible, the fire spread with alarming rapidity all over the deck.

The flames burned the rigging, interior of the boat, drapery—everything, in fine, was a sheet of fire—all but a portion of the deck forward. I saw the perilous condition, and endeavored, to the extent of my ability, to restore and preserve order, and with reasonable success. I ordered the passengers all forward, as that was the only place of safety, and ordered the boats to be lowered immediately, with a view to saving the passengers and crew. Before the flames had reached with rapid headway, the British steamer was able to back off and outside itself from our side. I endeavored to assist the women into the boats first, but in some cases the utmost prevailed for a few moments, but all who remained, not having leaped overboard, were taken off.

I got my starboard life-boat down with great difficulty, but the wooden cover fell upon me, severely bruising my leg and side; I got as many people on board as I possibly could, but in doing so, it was with difficulty that I could keep the boat alongside, for some of those first in, being apprehensive that we were overcrowding it, attempted to shove off, but I retained my hold to the utmost of my strength, having my coat torn off in the attempt. Finally, when as many as could with safety go in the boat were on board, it left us. I jumped into another boat, and we exerted ourselves to the utmost in picking up the poor beings who were struggling in the water. We filled our boat, and put them safely on board a steamer, then returned and resumed our work of picking up others; this we continued till our boat had been filled three times.

All this time other boats were as busy as our own in picking up persons from the water, and when we had filled our boat for the third time, there was not another human being to be seen; we believed that all had been thus rescued who had not been drowned in leaping overboard at first, and then got on board the *Forest City*. I believe that the three dead bodies taken up are all who have perished, but it is impossible at this time to say with any degree of certainty. The cause of people rushing aft and jumping overboard at first, was probably, because the steamer struck us abaft the after *gangway*. *I launched the life-boat from the starboard quarter.* Among the last of the persons picked up was Mr. KIMBALL, clerk of the boat. Several of these thus rescued had life-preservers on. The last person rescued from the wreck was a man who hung in the rigging or shrouds of the wood-work on the bows, while the flames rolled all around him. He was taken off safely. Had these boats perfect order after the collision took place, it is quite probably that there was time enough to have taken off every soul with safety.

There were probably as many as twenty small boats engaged in the rescue of persons from the water and wreck. CHARLES FOTE, a colored passenger, who was saved, was so badly injured that his recovery is extremely doubtful. His wife was very badly bruised. In less than an hour from the time the fire broke out, the *Ocean* was burned to the water's edge. The hull of the wrecked steamer was grounded on the flats at Deer Island. About thirty men and boys were employed on board the *Ocean* as her crew. I have sailed 19 years, and this is the first accident I have ever met with. The *Canada* stopped evidently before the collision, but did not steer out of her course—had she done so, the accident would not have occurred.

Amusements.

THE ACADEMY.—The morning performance here yesterday—notwithstanding the rain—attracted a moderately good audience. A few beautiful children were present, and their joyous laughter at the drolleries of SUSINI and BADIALI was certainly one of the features of the performance. It was generally expected there would be a great display of elegant morning toilettes among the ladies, and possibly such would have been the case if the weather had been propitious. As it happened there was nothing of a remarkable character. These morning entertainments will, we doubt not, become popular. There is a large class who would willingly be relieved from the insanities of a morning call, if they could escape to the pleasant shelter of the Academy.

The "Barbiere" went off admirably. All the leading *artistes* were in good voice and humor. Madame GRISI acted more bewitchingly than on any previous occasion, and sang remarkably well. Signor MARIO was also in perfect voice. The opera was eminently successful, and went off with great warmth.

On Saturday evening "Lucrezia Borgia" was repeated to a thin house. Saturday appears to be completely abhorred by our opera-goers. We have no recollection of ever having seen a good attendance on that night. What was wanting in numbers was amply made up in enthusiasm. The audience was in many respects the most quickly appreciative we have yet seen in the Academy.

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The *Casada* had her figure head and bowsprit carried away, and her cut-water and bow somewhat injured, but in every other respect she shows no signs of her collision with the steamer *Ocean* last night.

The *Ocean* in going down the Bay, with the *Forest City* and *Boston* in company, seems to have been compelled by the proximity of these boats to attempt to cross the *Canada*'s bows. The *Canada* promptly backed water; but was so close to the *Ocean* that the collision was unavoidable, and a large hole was knocked in the *Ocean*'s side, abaft the wheel house.

The concussion caused great consternation on board the *Ocean*, which was increased by the flames bursting out from the upsetting of the stoves, and many of the passengers leaped overboard. Boats from the *Canada*, *Forest City*, *Boston*, ship *Western Ho!* and others, immediately put off to the rescue, and so far as known all the passengers, except the three before reported drowned, were saved. The dead have not yet been identified. The man is about 30 years old, the woman 35, and the girl 6. They jumped overboard at the time of the collision. It is thought the wounded will all recover.

The *Boston*, with many of the rescued passengers on board, anchored below last night, and all the passengers returned to the City this morning.

The *Ocean* was a side-wheel steamer with wide guards, and in every respect a well-appointed and substantial *sea-going steamer*. She was of 600 or 700 tons burden, about four years old, and owned by KUPER K. PAGE, of Hallowell; Captain NATHANIEL KIMBALL, of this City, and the owners of the old *John Marshall*, and cost about $75,000.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 25—2 P. M.

HIRAM L. WING, Carpenter's Express Messenger, died this afternoon from the effects of the injuries he received while on board the *Ocean*.

It is reported that a Miss HOLMAN, who was on board of the *Ocean*, is missing. There are still at the hospital five persons, whose injuries are such, that it is considered doubtful if they can recover.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. SOWDEN.

We left our wharf at the usual hour, (3 o'clock) and proceeded on our course for Hale, Augusta, Hallowell and other places on the Kennebec, having on board from 75 to 100 passengers; it is impossible to say with certainty just how many, as the list and all other papers were destroyed; there might have been no more than 90 women. At the time just before the collision, we were aware of the approach of the *Canada*, and knew that if she kept on her course she would inevitably strike us; but as our lights were up, and our whistle blowing, we were confident that she saw and heard us, and would turn from her course; there were several other boats—the steamers *Boston*, *Forest City* and *Eastern State*, and a ship and brig—quite near us; we were trying to pass to the right, but we noticed that the *Canada* bore directly for us; we perceived this and continued a northerly course. The *Forest City* and *Ocean* were nearly side by side, perhaps the former might have been a quarter of a mile off. Finding that the *Canada* was fast coming upon us, and must soon strike, we hailed her as loud as possible, calling upon them to put their helm hard to port; When had complied we should have gone clear, and the collision could not have occurred. The lights of the *Canada* were displayed, but no one came, and those of the crew and passengers who were aware of the perilous condition we were in, manifested the greatest consternation. The *Canada* seemed to stop a moment before the collision, or at any rate to lessen her speed.

I was in the wheel-house with the pilots, and my mate was probably below when the shock took place; it was indeed awful; the bows of the British steamer came up just about the bow sprit, nothing a fearful beam in our side and splitting the water in torrents; I immediately ran below to ascertain the extent of the damage, and to my utter horror perceived that the steamer was sinking, and that she was on fire. I hurried upon deck to give the necessary directions, when the most appalling spectacle met my eyes. Men, women and children were running in all directions, shrieking for aid, and many threw themselves into the sea. The flames at the same moment burst forth in fearful headway, that there was no hope or possibility of checking their progress; and as everything was dry and combustible, the fire spread with alarming rapidity all over the deck.

The flames burned the rigging, interior of the boat, drapery—everything, in fine, was a sheet of fire—all but a portion of the deck forward. I saw the perilous condition, and endeavored, to the extent of my ability, to restore and preserve order, and with reasonable success. I ordered the passengers all forward, as that was the only place of safety, and ordered the boats to be lowered immediately, with a view to saving the passengers and crew. Before the flames had reached with rapid headway, the British steamer was able to back off and outside itself from our side. I endeavored to assist the women into the boats first, but in some cases the utmost prevailed for a few moments, but all who remained, not having leaped overboard, were taken off.

I got my starboard life-boat down with great difficulty, but the wooden cover fell upon me, severely bruising my leg and side; I got as many people on board as I possibly could, but in doing so, it was with difficulty that I could keep the boat alongside, for some of those first in, being apprehensive that we were overcrowding it, attempted to shove off, but I retained my hold to the utmost of my strength, having my coat torn off in the attempt. Finally, when as many as could with safety go in the boat were on board, it left us. I jumped into another boat, and we exerted ourselves to the utmost in picking up the poor beings who were struggling in the water. We filled our boat, and put them safely on board a steamer, then returned and resumed our work of picking up others; this we continued till our boat had been filled three times.

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A new contralto, Signora VESTVALI, made her debut as *Orsini*, and created a highly favorable impression. She possesses a fine organ, and has it thoroughly under her control. The *Brindisi* was admirably given. With this new voice in the Company, it is not unreasonable to expect at any time a more perfect rendition of Opera than what we now have. The Academy deserves success, and under the new management will, doubtless, achieve it.

To-night there is one of the strongest programmes we have had. The first and second acts of "I Puritani" commence the entertainment. In this Madame GRISI, MARIO, BADIALI and SUSINI appear. After the "Puritani" we are to have, (for the first time,) the last act of "Lucia di Lammermoor," in which Signor MARIO as *Edgardo* sings the grand scene *Fra Poco*. A new moonlight scene of the Cemetery of Ravenswood has been prepared by Signor ALLEGRI. MARIO in the finale to this beautiful Opera surpasses everything that can be imagined of a tenor singer. We can assure our readers from experience that they have a treat in store of no ordinary character. The Academy should be filled to its greatest capacity.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The English Opera Company will perform the "Syren," to-night for the seventh time. "Lucy of Lammermoor," is understood.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Three excellent pieces to-night, "Bachelor of Arts," "Popping the Question," and "Out on the Loose."

To-morrow evening Senorita SOTO takes a benefit, and makes her last appearance here. The programme is very attractive. In addition to the Dramatic performances there will be a *Concert of Italian and English* music, executed by the members of the Opera and Mario troupe.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The highly successful New-York play, the "Upper Ten and Lower Twenty," attracts large audiences here, and will be repeated every evening this week.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—That exceedingly talented actress, Miss J. M. DAVENPORT, announces an engagement here to-night. "Camille; or the Fate of a Coquette, produced during Miss DAVENPORT's last engagement, and so successful, will be revived with the original cast.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The celebrated American actress, Mrs. FARRER, commences an engagement here to-night. A new drama by the author of "Ingomar," called "Griselda," is to be produced.

BARNUM'S.—The drama of "Eustache" in the evening. The "Robber's Wife" and "Away with Melancholy," in the afternoon. To-morrow evening Mr. HADAWAY, the popular comedian, takes a benefit here. The "Wreck Ashore" and the farce of "The Smiths," will be played.

CHRISTY'S & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 BROADWAY.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy and Burlesque Opera and Farce here every evening. A new version of the "Mummy" will be played to-night.

WOOD'S VARIETIES, No. 472 BROADWAY.—There is an entire change of programme to-night at this excellently conducted establishment. See small bills.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 BROADWAY.—A comic version of the grand Musical Fairy Extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast" will be played to-night for the first time. New scenery, dresses, tricks, &c., have been prepared.

PEYSER'S BURLESQUE TROUPE, No. 663 BROADWAY.—An Ethiopian edition of "Jocko, or the Brazilian Ape," is the feature here.

EVACUATION DAY.

CELEBRATION IN NEW-YORK.

GRAND PARADE OF THE MILITARY.

PARADE OF THE VETERANS OF 1812.

REVIEW BY GOV. SEYMOUR.

The Seventy-first Anniversary of the Evacuation of New-York City by the British troops at the close of the American Revolution, was celebrated on Saturday with more than ordinary display and parade.

PARADE OF THE MILITARY.

The Militia of our City never appeared to a better advantage. Infantry and cavalry had seemingly prepared themselves for the occasion, for in their uniforms and equipments we can hardly conceive of the attainment of greater perfection. In their marching all did excellently; that of the older companies was, in our view, unsurpassed. Throughout the entire line of march, and particularly on Broadway, the streets were thronged with ladies and gentlemen to witness the parade of our citizen soldiery, and as the procession moved past, an incessant cheering was kept up on either side.

THE VETERAN CORPS.

The Veterans of the War of 1812 joined in the celebration. They mustered about one hundred and thirty, and assembled at their head-quarters, the Star Hotel, Lispenard-street, at 10½ A. M. Major JONES was in command. Accompanied by martial music they proceeded down Broadway to the Battery, where they formed a circle around the old flag-staff there, and gave six cheers for the man who hoisted there the American Ensign immediately on the departure of the British from the City. They then marched up Broadway to the Park, which they entered by the East gate, and passed in review before their General-in-Chief VAN RENSSELAER, who delivered to them a brief and appropriate speech from the steps of the City Hall. They then wheeled into line, and proceeded through Broadway to their head-quarters, where they partook of a collation, prepared for them by Mr. HENRY J. RIBLE, the proprietor of the Star Hotel.

The old Veterans were loudly cheered during their march—all heartily joining in paying a tribute of respect to the men who, by their deeds in arms had secured to us the freedom fought for in the war of the Revolution. At the collation Major JONES presided.

REVIEW OF THE MILITARY IN THE PARK.

For nearly two hours before the military marched into the Park through the East gate, every available position affording a view of the Companies as they passed through in review was occupied. Governor SEYMOUR, Major WESTERVELT, the Common Council and numerous invited guests, appeared on the balcony of the City Hall.

DINNER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

An excellent repast, prepared under the direction of the Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen, was partaken of in one of the basement rooms of the City Hall. The table being small it was laid twice, at the last of which ELIAS BROWN, Esq., President of the Board of Councilmen presided.

When the collation had been partaken of, Councilman WILD was called upon for a sentiment. He offered,

The Day we Celebrate—May it never be forgotten.

Alderman WAKEMAN (and Congressman elect) was called upon to respond, which he did in a neat and appropriate speech. He was followed by President BROWN, who briefly recounted the main features of the legislation of the year, the proceedings of which he said there for amounted to over 4,000 pages of printed matter. In leaving the Board it would be a fact which he should think of with satisfaction, that he had had the honor to preside over the Board in its labors during the year.

Councilman WILD followed in one of his characteristic speeches. After adverting to the character of the day which they celebrated, and paying a tribute to the heroes of the Revolution, Mr. WILD turned his remarks upon the subject of municipal affairs. He made some hits at Baltimore, and said the reform that was required was one of a practical character, which he hoped to see accomplished by the incoming Common Council. He concluded by toasting the Judiciary of the City, and called upon Justice STUART, City Judge elect, to respond.

Justice STUART spoke in brief terms of what he considered should be the characteristic of a Judiciary, and said that the remarks of a previous speaker, whom he said that the Judiciary should render equal and exact justice to all, accorded with his views. In his career on the bench he should not try, to that entailment to the best of his knowledge and ability.

Councilman CLANCY, in response to a toast, took occasion to remark that if citizens partook therefrom on being a member of the present Common Council he did not. If others look with feelings of gratification upon the 4,000 pages of printed matter, he did not. When the first number of pages contain? Nothing. And through the Common Council was a Reform Council, he conceived that it would boast of nothing practical which it had accomplished.

Councilman CORNWELL, in responding to a toast, vindicated the Board from the aspersions which Mr. CLANCY had thrown upon it. The Board, he said, was composed in its efforts upon all sides by the heads of the different departments, the Board of Education and the Almshouse Commission, and for every cheap saving of those the Common Council was held responsible.

During years past the powers of the Common Council had been increasing, by being entrusted AVERY GREATER AMOUNT OF MONEY to expend every year, and every year a greater amount of money was asked for by all officers in the management of the municipal affairs. These were called extravagances. The Almshouse Commission raised hundreds of thousands of dollars, and they were called extravagances. The Common Council refused, the Governors met again, and by a two-thirds vote could control the Common Council to do their bidding. The Board of Education already need to an appropriation of $600,000, now demand $800,000 more for the present year. For some year they want $900,000, and for all of the departments these Boards, the people and the press looked upon them as extravagant, and were indignant at the extravagance. The Common Council, which was much blamed for this, had complained, to a great extent, but not to any great degree.

Alderman BRADY also made a few remarks.

CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The anniversary of Evacuation Day was observed in Brooklyn by the Veteran Corps of Kings County in an appropriate manner. As morning the United States flags and City flags were raised on the City Hall, and flags were flung to the breeze from almost every public building.

The Veterans assembled at the City Hall about 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock formed in the Park to the number of 400. From the Park, they proceeded to the music of fife and drum

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MEDICAL

DANCING

PARTNERSHIP

TO LET.

MACHINERY.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PAINTING BY AARY SCHEFFER.—The celebrated painting of CHRIST TEMPTATION OF CHRIST, lately exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, and now on exhibition at the Rotunda, Lady Hall, Chatham-st. Admission 25 cents.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish ZINC PAINTS, ground in Linseed Oil, and ready for use, and warranted to be equal to the best White Lead in whiteness, body and durability. For sale by the manufacturers, at their Depot, No. 143 Maiden-lane, New-York.

GOODELL & CO., No. 143 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL—THE NEW-CREEK CO.-PANY having established a yard at foot of Barrow-st., Canal-st. Dock, North River, are now prepared to deliver Coal of superior quality, from their mines in Mineral County, Va., to any part of the City, at the lowest market rates. Orders left at the office, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Commissioner.

DELAWARE & RARITAN CANAL COAL.—The Boats of the above Company are now discharging at the foot of Barrow-st., North River, and all orders left at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st., will be promptly attended to.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1854.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.—The Board of Directors of the NORWICH AND WORCESTER COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent, payable on and after MONDAY, the 5th inst. at the Company's office, No. 49 Wall-st.

E. GOODRICH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1854.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

No. 27 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. F. HALSEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1854.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN E. DEVLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1854.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—SPANISH LANGUAGE.—Prof. PLUNKETT, of the New-York University, will lecture this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Chemistry Room, No. 66 Bleecker-st., on the Spanish Language. All persons desirous of learning the Spanish language will find this a favorable opportunity to do so, as the Professor will lecture on the subject every evening.

INSURANCE.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, May 4, 1854.—The semi-annual statement of the affairs of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, required by law to be published, is hereby directed to be published in the New-York Daily Times.

By order of the Bank Commissioners.

JOHN A. DIX, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, May 4, 1854.—The semi-annual statement of the affairs of the BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, required by law to be published, is hereby directed to be published in the New-York Daily Times.

By order of the Bank Commissioners.

JOHN A. DIX, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, May 4, 1854.—The semi-annual statement of the affairs of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in the City of New-York, required by law to be published, is hereby directed to be published in the New-York Daily Times.

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—By virtue of an assignment executed to the undersigned by [illegible] of the City of New-York, dated the 24th day of May, 1854, and for the benefit of the creditors of the said [illegible], I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 31st day of May and 1st day of June, 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, at the store of the said [illegible], No. 49 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, all the stock in trade of the said [illegible], consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

The sale will be positive, and without reserve.

Terms cash.

[illegible], Assignee.

No. 49 Maiden-lane, New-York, May 25, 1854.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.—By order of the Executors of the estate of the late [illegible], deceased, I will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June, 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of the said deceased, No. 49 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, all the stock in trade of the said deceased, consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

The sale will be positive, and without reserve.

Terms cash.

[illegible], Executors.

No. 49 Maiden-lane, New-York, May 25, 1854.

AUCTION SALE.—By order of the Executors of the estate of the late [illegible], deceased, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 2d day of June, 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of the said deceased, No. 49 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, all the stock in trade of the said deceased, consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

The sale will be positive, and without reserve.

Terms cash.

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No. 49 Maiden-lane, New-York, May 25, 1854.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

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FOR CALIFORNIA.

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FOR THE SOUTH.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

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Death of Thomas Addis Emmet.

Dr. EMMET died at his residence, No. 17 Rutherford-place, on Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, in the 76th year of his age. He was born in Ireland, and was the youngest brother of Robert Emmet, the patriot, who was executed in Dublin in 1803. Dr. Emmet was educated for the profession of medicine, and practiced it in Dublin for a few years, when he was compelled to flee from Ireland, in consequence of his connection with the United Irishmen. He came to America in 1804, and settled in Albany, where he practiced his profession with great success for many years. He was a man of extensive learning, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His funeral will take place from his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Fire in Albany.

A fire occurred in Albany, on Saturday morning, which destroyed the large building on the corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, occupied by Messrs. Weed, Parsons & Co. as a printing establishment, and by Messrs. Little & Co. as a bookstore. The fire originated in the basement of the building, and was first discovered by the watchman at 4 o'clock in the morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, and on the stock of Messrs. Weed, Parsons & Co. at $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Little & Co. is not known, but is supposed to be very heavy. The building was insured for $30,000, in the Albany City Insurance Company, and the stock of Messrs. Weed, Parsons & Co. for $50,000, in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

Fire in Boston.

A fire occurred in Boston on Saturday night, which destroyed the large building on the corner of Washington and Franklin-sts., occupied by Messrs. Ticknor, Reed & Fields, booksellers, and by Messrs. Little & Brown, booksellers and publishers. The fire originated in the basement of the building occupied by Messrs. Ticknor, Reed & Fields, and was first discovered by the watchman at 4 o'clock in the morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, and on the stock of Messrs. Ticknor, Reed & Fields at $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Little & Brown is not known, but is supposed to be very heavy. The building was insured for $30,000, in the Albany City Insurance Company, and the stock of Messrs. Ticknor, Reed & Fields for $50,000, in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

Fire in Cincinnati.

A fire occurred in Cincinnati on Saturday morning, which destroyed the large building on the corner of Walnut and Third-sts., occupied by Messrs. Wilson & Co. as a bookstore. The fire originated in the basement of the building, and was first discovered by the watchman at 4 o'clock in the morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, and on the stock of Messrs. Wilson & Co. at $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Little & Brown is not known, but is supposed to be very heavy. The building was insured for $30,000, in the Albany City Insurance Company, and the stock of Messrs. Wilson & Co. for $50,000, in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

Fire in Chicago.

A fire occurred in Chicago on Saturday night, which destroyed the large building on the corner of Lake and Clark-sts., occupied by Messrs. Jones & Co. as a bookstore. The fire originated in the basement of the building, and was first discovered by the watchman at 4 o'clock in the morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, and on the stock of Messrs. Jones & Co. at $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Little & Brown is not known, but is supposed to be very heavy. The building was insured for $30,000, in the Albany City Insurance Company, and the stock of Messrs. Jones & Co. for $50,000, in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

Fire in Philadelphia.

A fire occurred in Philadelphia on Saturday night, which destroyed the large building on the corner of Chestnut and Third-sts., occupied by Messrs. Smith & Co. as a bookstore. The fire originated in the basement of the building, and was first discovered by the watchman at 4 o'clock in the morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, and on the stock of Messrs. Smith & Co. at $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Little & Brown is not known, but is supposed to be very heavy. The building was insured for $30,000, in the Albany City Insurance Company, and the stock of Messrs. Smith & Co. for $50,000, in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

Fire in Baltimore.

A fire occurred in Baltimore on Saturday night, which destroyed the large building on the corner of Baltimore and Charles-sts., occupied by Messrs. Brown & Co. as a bookstore. The fire originated in the basement of the building, and was first discovered by the watchman at 4 o'clock in the morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, and on the stock of Messrs. Brown & Co. at $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Little & Brown is not known, but is supposed to be very heavy. The building was insured for $30,000, in the Albany City Insurance Company, and the stock of Messrs. Brown & Co. for $50,000, in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

Fire in Pittsburgh.

A fire occurred in Pittsburgh on Saturday night, which destroyed the large building on the corner of Wood and Fourth-sts., occupied by Messrs. Jones & Co. as a bookstore. The fire originated in the basement of the building, and was first discovered by the watchman at 4 o'clock in the morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, and on the stock of Messrs. Jones & Co. at $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Little & Brown is not known, but is supposed to be very heavy. The building was insured for $30,000, in the Albany City Insurance Company, and the stock of Messrs. Jones & Co. for $50,000, in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

Fire in Cleveland.

A fire occurred in Cleveland on Saturday night, which destroyed the large building on the corner of Superior and Seneca-sts., occupied by Messrs. Brown & Co. as a bookstore. The fire originated in the basement of the building, and was first discovered by the watchman at 4 o'clock in the morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, and on the stock of Messrs. Brown & Co. at $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Little & Brown is not known, but is supposed to be very heavy. The building was insured for $30,000, in the Albany City Insurance Company, and the stock of Messrs. Brown & Co. for $50,000, in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

Fire in Detroit.

A fire occurred in Detroit on Saturday night, which destroyed the large building on the corner of Woodward and Jefferson-sts., occupied by Messrs. Jones & Co. as a bookstore. The fire originated in the basement of the building, and was first discovered by the watchman at 4 o'clock in the morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, and on the stock of Messrs. Jones & Co. at $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Little & Brown is not known, but is supposed to be very heavy. The building was insured for $30,000, in the Albany City Insurance Company, and the stock of Messrs. Jones & Co. for $50,000, in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

Fire in Milwaukee.

A fire occurred in Milwaukee on Saturday night, which destroyed the large building on the corner of Wisconsin and Third-sts., occupied by Messrs. Brown & Co. as a bookstore. The fire originated in the basement of the building, and was first discovered by the watchman at 4 o'clock in the morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, and on the stock of Messrs. Brown & Co. at $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Little & Brown is not known, but is supposed to be very heavy. The building was insured for $30,000, in the Albany City Insurance Company, and the stock of Messrs. Brown & Co. for $50,000, in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

Fire in St. Louis.

A fire occurred in St. Louis on Saturday night, which destroyed the large building on the corner of Main and Fourth-sts., occupied by Messrs. Jones & Co. as a bookstore. The fire originated in the basement of the building, and was first discovered by the watchman at 4 o'clock in the morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, and on the stock of Messrs. Jones & Co. at $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Little & Brown is not known, but is supposed to be very heavy. The building was insured for $30,000, in the Albany City Insurance Company, and the stock of Messrs. Jones & Co. for $50,000, in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

Fire in New-Orleans.

A fire occurred in New-Orleans on Saturday night, which destroyed the large building on the corner of Canal and Bourbon-sts., occupied by Messrs. Brown & Co. as a bookstore. The fire originated in the basement of the building, and was first discovered by the watchman at 4 o'clock in the morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, and on the stock of Messrs. Brown & Co. at $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Little & Brown is not known, but is supposed to be very heavy. The building was insured for $30,000, in the Albany City Insurance Company, and the stock of Messrs. Brown & Co. for $50,000, in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

Fire in Charleston.

A fire occurred in Charleston on Saturday night, which destroyed the large building on the corner of King and Broad-sts., occupied by Messrs. Jones & Co. as a bookstore. The fire originated in the basement of the building, and was first discovered by the watchman at 4 o'clock in the morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, and on the stock of Messrs. Jones & Co. at $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Little & Brown is not known, but is supposed to be very heavy. The building was insured for $30,000, in the Albany City Insurance Company, and the stock of Messrs. Jones & Co. for $50,000, in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

Fire in Savannah.

A fire occurred in Savannah on Saturday night, which destroyed the large building on the corner of Bay and Whitaker-sts., occupied by Messrs. Brown & Co. as a bookstore. The fire originated in the basement of the building, and was first discovered by the watchman at 4 o'clock in the morning. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the whole building was in a blaze. The loss on the building is estimated at $30,000, and on the stock of Messrs. Brown & Co. at $100,000. The loss of Messrs. Little & Brown is not known, but is supposed to be very heavy. The building was insured for $30,000, in the Albany City Insurance Company, and the stock of Messrs. Brown & Co. for $50,000, in the Albany Mutual Insurance Company.

Fire in Mobile.

A fire occurred in Mobile on Saturday night, which destroyed the large building on the corner of Dauphin and Water